70 Jan. 1945 2100. Setday. I had the eve news all tomugself, and particularly the excurating pleasure of reading livery 43 on the desoxyribonucleu acid usponsible for type transformation in Premococces. Temper + unlimited in its might cations. Vionises are gene-type compounds, but they carnot grow on synthetic or ever diad media, and Liechdemonstration of the their capacity prepoductors is limited to reproductions multiplication of TFa The TF of Pneumococcus herevery charactustic of a well as its polysachande mutation. Theolorous questions still to be considered an products! the fraction of serum that is involved in the reaction system; the reduction of mutation in the TF by the used X Kay and more controllable methods; the problem of its antique specificity + relations to the specific Alle significate inggone for polysacchande whose manufacture it regulates on it EH maybe TF itself. unitiales. Olse the possebility of extently of TF is. Qual function production. with or in killed systems must be investigated, alto the spatial specificity though the presence of phosphatoses + desergichornoluses pushet a difficult problem. I can see real touse for excitement in this stuff though.

20 Jan 1945 2100 Saturday

I had the evening all to myself, and particularly the excruciating pleasure of reading Avery '43 on the deoxyribose nucleic acid responsible for type transformation in Pneumococcus. Terrific and unlimited in its implications. Viruses are gene-type compounds, but they cannot grow on synthetic or even dead media, and their capacity for production is limited to reproduction. The TF of Pneumococcus has every characteristic of a mutation. The obvious questions still to be considered are the fraction of serum that is involved in the reaction system; the induction of mutation in the TF by use of x-ray and more controllable methods; the problems of its antigenic specificity and relations to the specific polysaccharide whose manufacture it regulates or initiates. Also the possibility of activity of TF in vitro or in killed systems must be investigated, although the presence of phosphatases and desoxyribonucleases present a difficult problem. I can see real cause for excitement in this stuff though.

[marginal notes]:

Direct demonstration of the multiplication of TF as well as its polysaccharide products!

Demonstration of absence of TF

[a near-contemporary reaction to Avery et al. 1944 from Joshua Lederberg diary.

This has some garbled thinking, as well as dates (1943 for 1944), but there is no doubting the enthusiasm generated by the publication. As recounted elsewhere (P269) it set me on the path of looking for DNA transformation in Neurospora, and eventually to my studies of genetic recombination in E. coli (1946).